

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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ANOTHER RECKLESS DRIVER—a menace to himself and to the rest of the world

United Nations vs. Aggressors

Peace-Loving Nations, by Their Reaction to the Invasion of Southern Korea, Give Notice that Communist Attacks Will Meet Stiff Resistance

THE Korean war broke out so quickly that most people were taken by complete surprise. Those who knew what was going on in the Far East were aware of danger in that quarter, but among ordinary people the world over, the invasion of South Korea by North Korean armies produced confusion and bewilderment.

Many Americans are still uncertain about some of the issues which are involved in the conflict. They are patriotically supporting the nation's foreign policies, but important points in these policies are not clear to them.

Some of our citizens are wondering whether our government made a mistake when it so quickly went to war to protect South Korea from attack. They have heard Russia accuse the South Koreans of having started the war, and have heard her attack us as a "partner in this aggression."

Loyal Americans do not, for a moment, believe this latter charge, but many of them do not know how to answer it effectively. Since there is considerable confusion and lack of understanding about the present world crisis, we shall, in the remainder of this article, explain our country's position.

As to who started the Korean conflict, the facts speak for themselves. Neither South Korea nor our country was prepared for war in that area. We were both taken by surprise and lost heavily in territory and men from the very beginning of the conflict. If we had planned an attack on North Korea, we certainly would have prepared for it in advance. The fact that the North Koreans were fully mobilized for aggressive military action, while we were not, brands the Russian charge as untrue.

Since Russia equipped and trained the northern Koreans, and fully supported her attack on South Korea, the

United States and UN had powerful reasons for deciding upon a showdown fight with communism. Leaders of the free countries remembered only too well that the failure to oppose aggression in the years before World War II brought on that tragic conflict.

The first shameless act of aggression came in 1931 when Japan, then under military dictatorship, sent her armies into Manchuria. China appealed to the United States and to the League of Nations, but her pleas fell upon deaf ears. We did not belong to the League, which was the forerunner of the UN, and the nations in that organization could not agree upon effective action against Japan. Neither could our country.

So the leading industrial area of China came under Japanese rule. Aggression had succeeded. Japan was strengthened, and she was encouraged in the belief that international crime pays. Manchuria enabled her later on to feel strong enough to attack us at Pearl Harbor.

In 1935, Fascist Italy drove her mechanized forces over the backward and poorly armed land of Ethiopia. Again the League did nothing, and again we did not see fit to act. Thus, Mussolini grew in power and aggressiveness.

One year later, Nazi Germany took its first warlike step by sending troops into the Rhineland, an area along the

(Concluded on page 2)

U. S. Prepares to Meet Any Crisis

Korean Outbreak Showed Our Weakness and Stimulated Big Defense Program

WHATEVER may be the outcome of the Korean crisis, our nation is going ahead with a big rearmament drive. American leaders now realize that there is no time to waste if we want to survive as a free people. Until fighting began in Korea, U. S. military preparations had been carried on at a leisurely pace. Government officials had apparently seen no need for a defense program large enough to interfere with our enjoyment of peace-time comforts and luxuries.

The Korean outbreak quickly changed our national state of mind. It demonstrated the aggressive intentions of the Moscow-controlled countries more clearly than ever before. Furthermore, we and our allies, upon seeing the strength of the North Korean Communist forces, realized that we were not well prepared to meet Soviet-inspired attacks.

Our government then acted quickly to strengthen the armed forces of the United States and other non-Communist countries. The expanded defense effort called for more money, more men, and more materials. President Truman asked Congress for new military appropriations of about 12 billion dollars, in addition to the 13½ billion requested earlier this year. He also sought four billion dollars' worth of arms aid for friendly nations, besides the one and a quarter billion already set aside for this purpose.

Steps were taken to bring more men

(Concluded on page 6)

Task of Students in Today's World

By Walter E. Myer

LATE last June the American people awoke suddenly to the fact that they were at war—at war after five brief years of peace. They learned almost as suddenly that it wasn't a little war. It was the real thing. Yet the public was not prepared for what was happening. Many young men who were to do the fighting didn't know what the war was about.

Marquis Childs, columnist, has quoted war correspondents who reported "the bewilderment and confusion of young Americans suddenly dropped into a strange country and told to stop the advance of a powerful military machine."

It makes a vast difference whether soldiers or those who remain at home know what the facts and issues are when the war clouds darken the skies or when war actually comes. The man or woman who is well informed will support his government more effectively than if he lacks specific facts and if he

is unfamiliar with conflicting waves of opinion.

Citizens who understand the great international issues of the day have known that Korea was a danger spot which would bear watching, but these people have been the exception rather than the rule. Most of us were caught napping when war came and the lack of interest and knowledge accounts in part for what has happened to the boys in Korea.

It does no good, of course, to cry over spilt milk. We must be determined, however, not to spill any more. Students in our high schools can study problems relative to Korea, and to the policies relative to that country which must be faced when the fighting is over.

Korea is, however, only one country. There are other danger spots to be studied and understood. What should we do about Formosa, Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies, Burma, Iran, Turkey, Greece, Austria, Western Ger-

many? Crises may develop in each of these regions, and the future in America may be determined by the wisdom of our decisions.

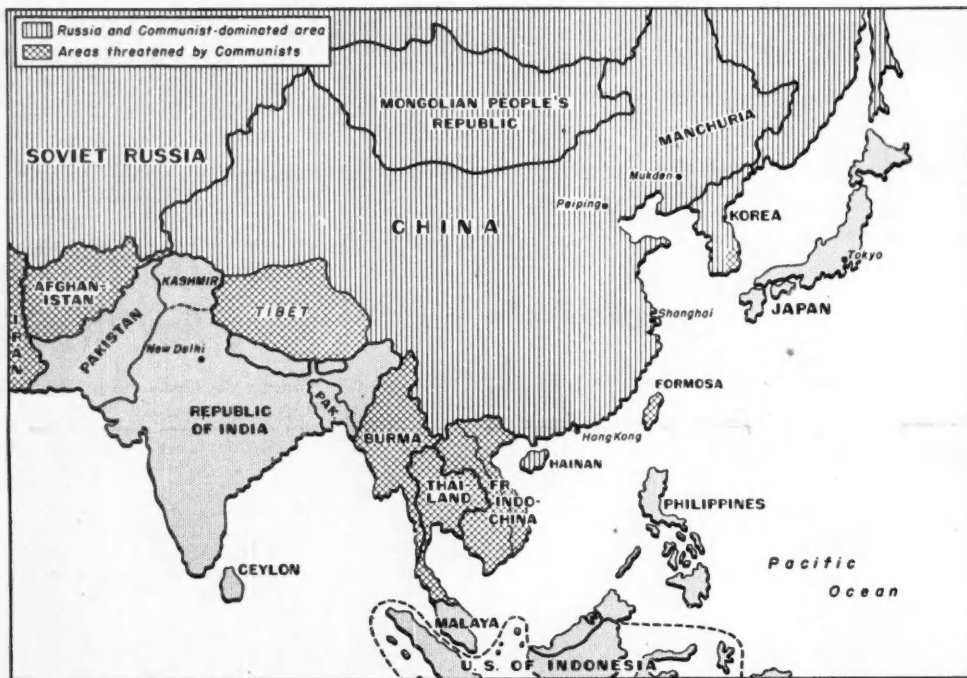
The student who wishes to grow in understanding of today's great issues should listen to radio broadcasts, read newspapers and magazines, and occasionally tackle a book dealing with current problems.

Among the best of recent books which, in part, treats Asian issues is "War or Peace" by John Foster Dulles, Republican adviser to Secretary of State Dean Acheson. (Macmillan, 1950).

If you feel that informing yourself is too dull or hard, remember the troops that were sent into Korea to face overwhelming odds. Life wasn't pleasant for them, but they went ahead fighting, working to the point of exhaustion, dying, all to help our country.



Walter E. Myer



DANGER SPOTS AROUND THE WORLD . . . Afghanistan, Tibet, Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, Formosa . . .

Aggression

(Concluded from page 1)

Rhine River opposite France. This action violated the Treaty of Versailles, which laid down the rules for German conduct after she lost World War I. German troops along the Rhine were a direct menace to France. Putting them there was Hitler's first great military step against the world. Yet no nation lifted a hand to stop him.

In 1938, democratic nations seemed to go so far as to join with the forces of aggression, for in that year France and Great Britain agreed to let Hitler annex part of Czechoslovakia. This was done in the hope that the German dictator would be satisfied and would want to go no farther.

Protests and "giving in," however, did not stop the aggressors—Japan, Italy, and Germany. They grew bolder and bolder. They took what they wanted, and defied other nations to stop them.

If, between 1931 and 1938, the peaceful nations of the world had united and moved forcefully against each act of aggression, there is good reason to believe that they could have prevented the world war that followed. Instead, they displayed only disunity and weakness. As a result, the League of Nations became a dismal failure. The aggressors went merrily along their greedy way, and the world paid dearly in "blood, sweat, and tears."

Nations Determined

The United States and most other governments in the United Nations appear determined that this tragic chapter of history shall not repeat itself. They are not going to sit back and do nothing while aggressor nations chew off one chunk of territory after another, build up their power, and put themselves in a strong position to launch large-scale warfare.

By acting quickly and forcefully in Korea, the United Nations greatly increased its strength and prestige.

Most of the 11 members of the Security Council, which handles disputes threatening peace, voted in favor of military action against the North Korean invaders. Ordinarily, Russia, being one of the Big Five powers (France, Britain, China and the United States are the others) could have vetoed this action. Fortunately, however, she was boycotting the UN when the conflict broke out, so she was not present.

Even if Russia had been attending Council meetings at the time, it is generally felt that some way would have been found to deal with the Korean situation despite a Soviet veto. The reason for such a belief is that world opinion so strongly condemns this act of aggression. More than 50 UN members have reported that they fully support the steps being taken against North Korea.

This brings us to another important point—the reason why Russia was boycotting the UN when war broke out in Korea. She was doing

so in the effort to force the UN to accept Communist China as a member of that organization. Russia argued that since the Communists had won control over practically all of China, they, instead of the delegates appointed by Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government, should represent China in the UN.

A number of nations, including England and India, agreed with this point of view. Our government did not. It made it clear, however, that if a majority of other countries wanted Communist China represented in the UN, the United States would not make use of its veto power to block such action. (That was a far different position from the one Russia takes when she doesn't agree with the majority opinion in the UN. In such cases, she almost always vetoes the action she dislikes if it is possible for her to do so.)

When Russia did not get her way regarding Communist China, she first refused to take any part in UN

meetings. As a further step, she apparently decided to promote the attack against South Korea. She probably had no idea that the UN (including the United States) would take the matter so seriously and act so decisively.

That was where she miscalculated. Immediate steps were taken to combat this act of aggression. The United States was called upon to bear the brunt of South Korea's defense, but other UN members have done what they could.

After the situation developed as it did, Russia decided she had made a mistake in boycotting the UN. Having lost her opportunity to veto the Council's decision on Korea, Russia buried her pride and returned to the UN Security Council meetings last month. Apparently her purpose was to turn world opinion against the United States. She launched attacks against us, and offered to discuss a settlement of the Korean war only if the UN would recognize Communist China.

No Bowing to Force

Our government and the majority of other UN members flatly refused this proposition. They took the sound position that the UN should not bow to the use of force in Korea or any place else. They insisted that the question of UN membership for Communist China should not even be considered until the North Koreans voluntarily withdrew or were driven back to their own territory.

What will Russia do next? That is the big question as we go to press. She is expected to support a Chinese Communist attack on the island of Formosa, present headquarters of Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist army. Our Navy has been stationed around this island for the purpose of warding off a Communist invasion.

We have made it clear that we do not want control of Formosa, nor are we protecting the interests of Chiang Kai-shek's government. We simply do not want Communists to take any more territory by the use of force. When they are willing to discuss, in a peaceful way, the future of Formosa, Korea, and other Asian lands, we and other UN members will be only too happy to take part in the discussions.

Russia may also try to stir up trouble in Europe. She may provoke



. . . Western Germany, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Iran

an attack by the East Germans against the West Germans. She may force the nations under her control in eastern Europe to launch an invasion against Yugoslavia in the effort to overthrow Tito, who, even though a Communist, has refused to accept Russian leadership. Or the Soviet leaders may cause trouble in Iran or Turkey.

If Russia attacks any of these countries, or if she persuades some of her satellites to do so, she will be playing a very dangerous game—dangerous for her and for us. President Truman has stated that the United States will go to the aid of any nation which is the victim of aggression. If Russia supports an aggressive nation and if we oppose it, a war with Russia might follow and we would then be in the midst of another great global conflict.

Many Americans think it would be a mistake for the United States to try to protect the nations all over the world, even though they may be victims of aggression. Walter Lippmann thinks that if we follow such a course, our forces will be too scattered and will be unable to help protect western Europe if it should be attacked. He thinks we should keep most of our forces where they can work most effectively for the democratic nations of the west.

There is reason to think however, that Russia might not make a thrust at us even though our armed forces were scattered and weak. The Soviet leaders probably fear the atomic bomb. We have enough of these bombs to wreak terrible destruction. She probably does not at this time have enough to hurt America dangerously. (Other articles relating to the Korean situation appear on this page and on pages 1 and 5.)

A Michigan congressman has assembled significant figures on the cost of war in 1950. Representative Arthur Engel's figures show how prices of weapons have soared since the last war. He reports that:

Before World War II a fighter plane could be bought for \$28,000. Today a modern jet fighter costs \$632,000.

Before the last war the twin-engine bomber—the "heavy" of that day—cost \$123,000 and a medium tank \$30,000. Now, a heavy bomber brings \$4,000,000 and a medium tank \$400,000.

Mr. Engel reported that in 1937 the Government bought 432 planes for \$27,000,000. But now that sum would buy only seven bombers.

The rising costs are partly due to the general increase in prices, but another important factor is the improvement in military weapons, such as the increased number of engines in bombers, and delicate installations like radar.

After experiments lasting 13 years, a group of government plant experts has developed a new type of cotton with several valuable qualities. It is called a "triple hybrid" because it was produced by crossing three other species.

The new cotton has attracted considerable notice among farmers, as well as textile manufacturers. Its fibers are said to be exceptionally strong; and the new crop has a very large yield. Furthermore say the government experts, it can be processed into cloth more efficiently than other types. For this reason there is expected to be a strong commercial demand for the hybrid cotton.



TYPICAL OF KOREANS hit by the war in their homeland are this small girl, who carries her little brother on her back, and the old man, who wears a hat woven of horse hair. The three fled southward as the Communist invaders advanced in August.



Korea—Geography and History

Long a Battleground

Ancient Nation, Which Has Often Been Ruled by Its Neighbors, Continues Struggle for Independence and Peace

THE war in Korea adds another tragic chapter to the sad story of this Asiatic land. Time after time the country has been a battleground for warring armies. Because of its closeness to more powerful nations, it has had to spend long periods under foreign rule.

Korea is a peninsula about the size of Minnesota, extending southward into the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. On the north it borders China and, for a short distance, Russia. Its southern tip is separated from Japan by only 120 miles of ocean.

For several hundred years Korea was closely linked to China. During this period the Koreans wanted no contact with the outer world, and their country became known as a "Hermit Kingdom." In 1876 Korea was opened to trade with Japan. During the next 10 years, trade treaties were made with a number of nations, including the United States.

Japan and China went to war in 1894 and Korea was the scene of considerable fighting. The Japanese won and began to squeeze the Chinese out of Korea. Japan's grip on the peninsula was tightened in 1905 by its victory in a war against Russia. Once



FRIENDSHIP TRAIN in the Far East. A GI shares his ration with a young Korean.

again Korea had to serve as a battleground.

In 1910 Japan formally annexed Korea. The country became a Japanese colony under the name of Chosen. The Japanese continued to rule Korea—often with a harsh hand—until the end of World War II. After the Japanese surrender, Russia took control of the northern part of the country, and the United States assumed supervision of the southern part. The 38th parallel became the dividing line.

It was intended, by agreement among the big powers, that the two sections would be united under a single, free government. Koreans, who had long sought their independence, were elated. But Russia would not agree to any reasonable plan for unification.

Instead the Soviet Union set up a Communist regime in North Korea. The United Nations established a democratic regime in the south. That was the situation which prevailed when South Korea was attacked.

Battle dispatches from Korea have given a good idea of the kind of country to be found there. A chain of rugged mountains runs down the peninsula. The mountains are mostly barren or covered with scrubby growth. In the valleys, flooded rice fields take up much of the land. Rice is the country's biggest crop.

The 38th parallel is about the same latitude as Washington, D. C. The climate of Korea is quite similar to that of our national capital. Public health standards, though improved in recent years, are not high.

About 20 million of Korea's 30 million people live south of the 38th parallel. Farming is by far the chief occupation in South Korea although a number of light industries have grown up there. There is considerable heavy industry in North Korea. The division of the country has had harmful economic effects. South Korea needs the coal, electric power, and raw materials produced in the north, while North Korea needs the food products raised in the south.

Korea

The Timetable

OUTSTANDING events in the last few years of Korea's troubled history are listed below:

November 1943. In the midst of World War II, top leaders of Britain, China, and the United States meet at Cairo, Egypt. Among their declarations is the statement that Korea—then under Japanese control—will eventually become independent.

September 1945. World War II ends. Japan surrenders Korea to Soviet and American troops. Korea is divided, at the 38th parallel, into northern and southern sections. Russia takes charge in the north, while U. S. forces occupy the south.

December 1945. Joint commission of U. S. and Soviet representatives is set up to help organize an independent government for all Korea.

September 1947. The joint Russo-American commission has failed to reach any agreement, so U. S. officials take the Korean problem to the United Nations General Assembly.

November 1947. United Nations, in spite of Soviet protests, sets up a Temporary Commission on Korea. This commission is instructed to establish a Korean government.

February 1948. Having failed to obtain cooperation in northern Korea,



the United Nations decides to set up a free government in the south.

May 1948. Election is held in South Korea, under UN supervision. Machinery of the new government goes into operation. In North Korea, a native Communist regime is set up.

December 1948. United Nations General Assembly declares that the UN-sponsored government in the south is the only lawful government in Korea. Russia declares that her troops have left the northern zone.

June 1949. The last U. S. occupation troops depart from southern Korea, leaving only a 500-man group to help train the South Korean army.

June 24, 1950. North Korean Communist forces launch their attack.

June 25, 1950. UN Security Council issued cease-fire order to North Koreans and requested UN members to help South Koreans in their fight.

July 1, 1950. U. S. armed forces land in Korea.

July 20, 1950. Communists capture important city of Taejon.

July 31, 1950. With Communists threatening our main Korean supply port of Pusan, U. S. troops receive reinforcements direct from the States.

August 1950. Russia's Jacob Malik takes over his turn as president of UN Security Council to accuse United States of starting Korean war, and to hamper UN action against North Korea. Fifty-three members of United Nations oppose Russia.

September 1, 1950. The British delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, succeeds Malik as presiding officer of Security Council. World watches to see what Council will do next in Korea.

The Story of the Week

Aid for Spain?

Should this country lend more to Spain? Last month the Senate voted to grant a loan of 100 million dollars to that nation. President Truman, Secretary of State Acheson, and other government leaders bitterly protested the action. The country as a whole appeared to be sharply divided on the question. Supporters of the loan argue:

"It is true that General Franco seized power in Spain by force and established a dictatorship. It is also true that he sympathized with the Fascist dictators in World War II. If he had not gained control in Spain, however, the Communists might have done so. Moreover, regardless of which side he sympathized with in the late world war, his country did not actually participate in the conflict on the side of Germany and Italy.

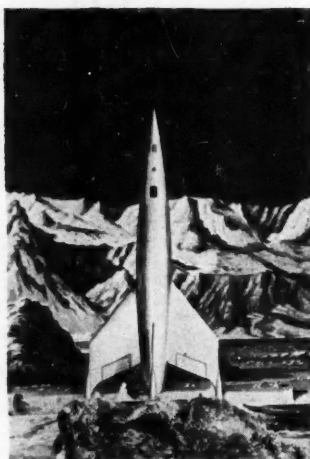
"Franco has much to his discredit, but he has been more right than wrong in his attitude toward Russia and communism. He has long fought and warned against the Communist threat. On that one issue, at least, we can count on his support without fail.

"Spain, separated from the rest of Europe by the towering Pyrenees Mountains, would be of great value to us and our allies in case of war with the Soviets. Airports there would be safe for a long enough period to enable our planes to inflict great damage on Russia. If large numbers of American and allied troops were sent to Spain, moreover, it would cost Russia dearly to take that country. Meanwhile, it could be the main base for troops to be dispatched elsewhere in Europe."

Against this point of view, these arguments are set forth:

"If we lend money to the Franco government and establish friendly relations with it, we shall lose the confidence of millions of people in Europe and Asia. The Russians will broadcast day in and day out that we are working hand in glove with a Fascist dictator who was on the closest possible terms with Hitler and Mussolini. No longer will we be able to tell the world that we are working for democracy and freedom when we are cooperating with a man who has destroyed both in his own country, and who wanted to see both destroyed throughout Europe.

"At one time, we worked with



SMOOTH and unharmed is this rocket ship after its trip to the moon in the new movie "Destination Moon." See review on this page.

Soviet Russia and thought it would be advantageous to do so. We now see the failure of that policy, and how unwise it is to become partners with dictators of any variety, Fascist or Communist. They cannot be trusted, and we shall lose a great deal more by attempting to work with them than we shall by working against them."

What the final outcome of this dispute will be, we do not know as we go to press.

Voice of America

Congress is preparing to make the Voice of America—the official United States radio—loud enough to catch the ears of many more people throughout the world.

For some time the State Department, which operates the Voice, has been anxious to expand it. By enabling the Voice to speak to the world in more languages and more often than at present, we hope to combat Communist propaganda. With the Korean crisis, the drive gained much support. President Truman declared truth is the weapon communism fears most, and he asked Congress to set aside 89 million dollars for a stronger Voice of America.

Secretary of State Acheson made a similar appeal to a House committee. The congressmen were impressed when he emphasized that an American

truth campaign is vital to fight the "Big Lie"—propaganda from Moscow attacking the U. S.

During the last four years the Voice has grown slowly stronger, but it still does not reach nearly as many of the world's people as does Radio Moscow. That powerful instrument sends out a continual flood of anti-American broadcasts, and it broadcasts more than twice as many hours weekly as the Voice of America.

Congressional support recently has swung in favor of an expanded Voice. Most of the requested 89 million dollars is expected to be approved when the matter is finally voted. The money will be used for new broadcasting facilities. Some may also be used to buy about 200,000 small but effective radio receivers to be distributed abroad. Members of a congressional committee agreed that our agents should put 50,000 of these in the hands of listeners behind the Iron Curtain.

"Destination Moon"

"Destination Moon," a new movie, takes a group of men on their first rocket trip to the moon. A general, a scientist, and some businessmen make the voyage in order to "capture" the moon. Control of the satellite, they believe, is the key to controlling the earth, for projected missiles can be sent from the moon to the earth to destroy an enemy.

Trick photography, adventures the voyagers have when they find they have used more than half their fuel on the outward trip, and the discovery that gravity does not operate out in space as it does on earth add to the film's entertainment.

President's Habits

Some of President Truman's daily habits and characteristics were described recently in the newspaper column of Drew Pearson.

The column, written by Pearson's staff members while he was on vacation, reported that despite the "terrible pressures of his job, Mr. Truman maintains a uniformly calm and friendly manner throughout each hectic day. Only outward sign of tension is an occasional wringing of the Presidential hands."

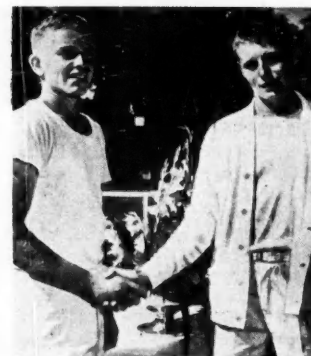
The President starts off his day with a swim in the White House pool before breakfast. After breakfast he

goes to work in the only space in the White House that is not artificially cooled—he dislikes air conditioning. During his working day, he insists on being on time for all appointments. He warns tardy assistants that, "It's an insult to be late."

One of the President's main relaxations is television. In fact, says the column, he has three sets in Blair House (his residence while living quarters in the White House are being repaired), one in his office, and one on his yacht.

Tomorrow's Champion

Seventeen-year-old Hamilton Richardson (known as "Ham" to his friends), is the youthful tennis sensa-



"HAM" RICHARDSON (right), of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is congratulated by Whitney Reed, of Alameda, California. Richardson defeated Reed to win the U. S. Junior Singles Tennis Championship.

tion of this country at the present time. Experts are predicting that he will be national senior champion in the not too distant future, and that he will be one of the truly great players of all time.

Before Hamilton turned 17 in August, he had already won more than 60 tennis tournaments in the boys' and junior fields. This year he has won the National Interscholastic, the Western, and the National Junior Championships.

Young Richardson hails from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He has done much week-end playing with members of the Tulane University tennis team in New Orleans. He will do a great deal more playing at Tulane from now on, for he starts his college work there this month.

Foreign Ministers Meet

This month statesmen from many countries will meet in New York for some of the most important discussions of world affairs in years. They are expected to discuss, among other things, what additional joint action the western democracies can take against Communist aggression.

The first of the series of conferences will be on September 13th and 14th. Participating in them will be the foreign ministers of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States. The 12 foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Council—including the "Big Three" just mentioned—will follow up with a two-day meeting on September 15th and 16th. The sessions are timed to precede the opening, on the 19th, of the United Nations General Assembly.



SPARKS FLEW at meetings of the United Nations Security Council in August. Warren Austin (seated, right), U. S. delegate, is shown as he answered Soviet charges that the United States was the aggressor in Korea. Jacob Malik (seated left, wearing earphones), Soviet delegate, presided over the Council and spoke for his country in bitterly denouncing the U. S.

In their four days of meetings, the foreign ministers will cover a wide range of world issues. They will discuss the Korean situation, and numerous questions connected with it. Observers say they will try to decide what common action they should take if there is another attack—one on Formosa or Yugoslavia, for example.

U. S. and World Leaders

The following eight men have played an outstanding role in U. S. and world affairs since the invasion of South Korea:

General Douglas MacArthur has been serving as commander of the United Nations forces in Korea. As Allied occupation chief in Japan, he was the logical choice for this post.

General Walton Walker has commanded the U. S. ground forces in Korea. An outstanding officer, Walker made history when he led the famous Ghost Corps of World War II in a brilliant drive from Normandy to Austria. The drive helped break German resistance on the European continent.

Louis Johnson, as U. S. Secretary of Defense, is playing a vital role in directing our over-all military activities. He was Assistant Secretary of War in 1937, and helped in building up our defenses at that time.

Averell Harriman is a special assistant to President Truman in the field of foreign affairs. He travels in Europe, Korea, and other parts of the world, reporting directly to the President on what he sees and hears abroad.

W. Stuart Symington is head of the all-important National Security Resources Board. In this post he and his associates must outline programs for using the nation's resources and industries in the best manner for war.

Syngman Rhee became president of South Korea when it was established as a republic in 1948 by the United Nations. His future hangs in the balance as his country, aided by the UN, fights for its life.

Pandit Nehru, prime minister of



MacArthur

Walker

Johnson

Harriman

Symington

Rhee

Nehru

THE WORLD CRISIS MADE NEWS HEADLINERS OF THESE MEN

Hindu India, has made a supreme effort to settle the Korean conflict by negotiation instead of war. His government suggested the plan of having members of the UN Security Council, other than the five major powers, work out a settlement of the Korean dispute.

Jacob Malik represents the Soviet Union on the UN Security Council. He took his turn as president of that body last month, and did everything possible to discredit the United States and the UN. His presidential role ended on September 1.

Warren Austin, our representative to the Council, did a masterful job of replying to Malik's vicious attacks on our country. Mr. Austin was formerly a U. S. Senator.

Elections Coming

The 1950 election campaign is now well under way. Primary elections, for choosing party candidates, have already been held in most states, and the remaining primaries will be finished this month.

All states but one will hold their general, or final, elections on November 7. Maine, the exception, calls its people to the polls a week from today. Although the U. S. Presidency is not at stake this year, these 1950 elections are important. Numerous governors and other state and local officials are to be chosen, along with all members of the U. S. House of Representatives and a third of the senators.

In the race for congressional seats, foreign policy is a big issue. Republicans contend that the Truman admin-

istration has made serious blunders, especially in its handling of Far Eastern affairs. Democrats, in general, defend the President's actions on foreign policy matters; and they argue that he should—in this period of crisis—have the backing of a strong Democratic majority in Congress.

Problem of Formosa

While our government concentrates on the war effort in Korea, it continues to keep a watchful eye on Formosa. Although the island, owned by the Chinese, is some 800 miles south of the Korean battleground, it is a serious danger-spot where the U. S. might become further involved in Asiatic warfare.

Formosa is the stronghold of the Chinese Nationalists. Last year Chiang Kai-shek set up his government there after he and his troops had been driven off the mainland by Chinese Communists. There have been numerous reports that the Communists have been assembling ships to invade the island.

When war broke out in Korea, President Truman ordered the U. S. Navy to patrol the waters which separate Formosa and the mainland of China by about 90 miles, and prevent an invasion. The President feared that if the Communists attacked Formosa, our military position in Korea and the Far East would be endangered. He felt that the presence of our warships might make the Communists drop their invasion plans.

The situation is a ticklish one. In Korea the U. S. has acted in accordance with the wishes of the United Nations. In Formosa, though, we would be acting strictly on our own. If we should become involved in fighting the Chinese Communists, we might not have UN support. A number of countries now supporting UN action in Korea have recognized the Communists as the legal rulers of China and want to have nothing to do with Chiang's government.

Looking Ahead

During the coming weeks, THE AMERICAN OBSERVER will discuss the following questions in major articles:

1. Should the United States use its military strength against aggressors all over the world, or should it concentrate only on building up its own defenses and those of Europe against possible Russian attack?

2. Is there a chance that the Chinese Communists may eventually turn against Russia just as the Tito government in Yugoslavia did, and might we hasten this development by establishing friendly relations with the Chinese Communists?

3. Can we do more than we are doing to win the support of the hundreds of millions of people in Asia?

4. Should we or should we not try

to bring Spain into the United Nations and work in close military cooperation with her against communism?

5. How far should we permit Russia to go in promoting aggression without coming to direct grips with her?

6. Can additional conservation measures be taken to keep certain of our vital resources from being "eaten up" by the present huge demands for them?

7. To what extent should the United States pay for its defense program through higher taxes, so as to prevent the national debt from increasing to the danger point?

8. Are we doing enough to strengthen our civilian defenses against possible atomic air attacks?

These and other vital subjects will be thoroughly treated in the forthcoming issues of this paper.

SMILES



REA IN SATURDAY EVENING POST
"He's not in right now. This is 'Dreamboat,' Sr., speaking. Can I take a message?"

Son: "What is executive ability?"
Father: "Executive ability, my boy, is the art of getting credit for all the hard work somebody else does."

Customer: "Have you a book called 'Man, the Master of Women?'"
Salesgirl: "Fiction department, on the other side, sir."

Friend: "They say your daughter has made up her mind to marry a struggling young doctor."

Father: "Well, if she's made up her mind he might as well stop struggling."

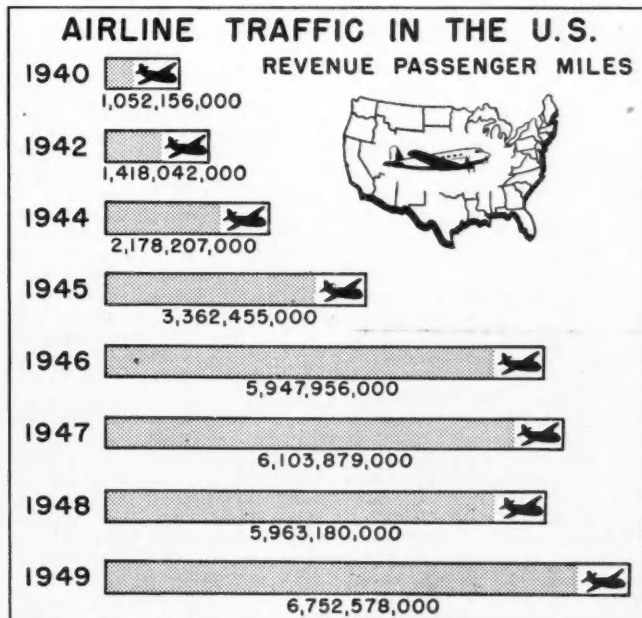
Doctor: "I don't like the looks of your husband, Mrs. Brown."
Mrs. Brown: "Neither do I, but he is good to the children."

Employer: "I want a reliable chauffeur who will take no risks."

Applicant: "I'm your man, sir. Can I have my salary in advance?"

"Now, miss," asked the dentist of the movie usherette, "which tooth is it that is giving you trouble?"

"Second from left in the balcony," was the reply.



AIRLINE TRAFFIC has increased markedly in the United States since 1940. Today the commercial aviation companies are helping transport military personnel.

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U. S. Home Front Prepares For Any Emergency

(Concluded from page 2)

into the Army, the Navy and Marines, and the Air Force. At the outbreak of the Korean war, these services had a combined strength of less than one and a half million men. The new plan is to bring them up, as quickly as possible, to a strength of about two and a third million. Many members of the Reserves and National Guard are being called to active duty, and thousands of soldiers are being obtained through Selective Service.

Ships and airplanes that have been inactive since shortly after World War II are being taken out of storage. At the same time, the production of all types of fighting equipment is being increased. Administration officials are making plans to speed up our national stockpiling program, under which such hard-to-get materials as tin and natural rubber are stored for emergency needs.

The steps already being taken appear to be only the beginning of a lengthy rearmament process. So long as the threat of world war remains serious, the United States and its allies must continue to devote a great deal of their money, their manpower, and their resources to defense efforts. Nobody knows how much will eventually be needed.

The burden of our military preparations will fall, to some extent, upon every citizen. The heaviest sacrifices of all are being made by our fighting men. In Korea, large numbers have already given their lives, and thousands more are undergoing indescribable hardships. Unless atomic war visits American cities, the civilians' burdens will be light in comparison with those of the soldiers. Nevertheless, demands will be made of everyone.

Within a few weeks after the shooting began in Korea, for instance, President Truman asked Congress for a five-billion-dollar tax increase. Individuals and business corporations will be paying higher income taxes very soon.

The added taxes that President Truman has requested would cover only a part of our new defense expenditures. The government will obtain a great deal of the necessary money by borrowing, thus increasing our national debt which now totals about 257½ billion dollars. It would be possible to borrow all the needed funds, but Washington officials feel that we should pay at least a portion of the new defense costs as we go. If world conditions continue to grow worse, additional tax boosts can be expected.

Manpower shortages may bring a number of headaches. In 1939, when the United States began mobilizing for World War II, about nine and a half million workers were looking for jobs. The defense plants and the armed forces soon absorbed these, and many companies had a hard time finding enough employees.

This summer there were only three and a half million workers unemployed. If we had to wage all-out war at present, the manpower situation would get much more critical than it did last time. Probably the government would have to force workers out of non-essential jobs and put them in mines or war factories.

For the immediate future, no such drastic step is being considered. Our

current military effort is much smaller than the one made in the midst of World War II. And the armed forces' present manpower goals—totaling about two and a third million—are far below the figures reached in 1945. At that time the services had a combined strength of more than 12¼ million men and women. But while we are not at this moment facing a desperate manpower shortage, qualified workers in certain technical lines will be increasingly hard to find.

War and military preparations gobble up vast quantities of supplies. Practically all the raw materials that are needed for civilian goods are also

probably drop to about five million (still a high figure). Cuts in production will depend largely on how much metal—especially steel—is needed for war purposes.

President Truman has asked Congress for power to control the use of scarce materials. The Roosevelt administration had this authority during World War II. A government agency assigned, or allocated, steel and other supplies to the factories that needed them most urgently for war production. Most congressmen seem to agree that an allocation system should be set up once again for use whenever it becomes necessary.



AND SO TO WORK! The American people turn willingly to the tasks of national defense.

essential for war. During World War II, it became almost impossible to buy household items like refrigerators. There were no new cars. Farm machinery was hard to get.

The steel and other metals that had been going into automobiles were being used for making ships and tanks. Cloth was needed for uniforms and tents. Much of the food that civilians could not find in their stores was helping to make our soldiers—in spite of frequent chow-line sarcasm—the best-fed fighters in the world.

There will not be immediate all-out military production, as there was in World War II. Such a drastic change may not come unless we are plunged into a major war. Nevertheless, there is to be a noticeable drop in output of goods for civilians.

Early this summer, for example, autos were being produced at a record rate of more than eight and a half million per year. As a result of the defense program, the rate will

Fear of wartime shortages is causing some families to react selfishly. A few people, remembering that they were inconvenienced by the scarcity of such products as tires, shoes, and sugar during World War II, started building hoards of these items as soon as the Korean conflict broke out. These persons are foolish as well as selfish. Most of the nation's productive effort is still devoted to the making of goods for civilians. So there is no present prospect of real shortages in food, clothing, or other items that consumers normally need. Only if we are plunged into total war, or if there is a great deal of unnecessary buying and hoarding, will such items become scarce.

What hoarders are likely to do is to create shortages. If they compete with one another to buy scarce products, the cost of goods will rise rapidly. Even under the best of conditions, government defense spending will tend to push prices up, by put-

ting additional money in circulation. Hoarders add to this upward pressure.

Largely because of the big buying spree that occurred after the outbreak of the Korean war, many items cost more today than they did a few months ago. Labor unions, as a result of recent price rises, are seeking increased wages for their members.

Many people believe that the government should take immediate steps to control prices, wages, and the amount of goods, that people may purchase. Such steps had to be taken during World War II. Limits were set on the prices that storekeepers could charge, and wages could not be increased without government permission. A rationing system was established to prevent anyone from getting more than his fair share of goods.

Numerous observers argue that similar measures should be adopted now. Congress has given President Truman wide powers to act when he feels the time is ripe. The President, however, thinks the government should move slowly in the direction of regulating wages, prices, and the buying of scarce products. If conditions take a turn for the worse, he argues, action along this line could be quickly taken. Opponents reply that it would be better to act now than to wait until the situation gets out of hand.

Meanwhile, work is proceeding on another matter that is far more grim—that of caring for our population in case of air raids upon American cities. If we get into war with Russia, that nation surely will try to attack our cities with atomic bombs. Radar warning systems are being set up, so that U. S. fighter planes will be able to meet the invading bombers and shoot them down. But if even one enemy atom bomb reaches its target, there will be horrible destruction and loss of life.

The death toll of a bombing attack can be reduced to some extent by advance planning and preparation. Air raid shelters and warning systems, trained rescue teams, vast stockpiles of medical supplies, plans under which neighboring towns can assist one another—all these activities are essential to a successful civilian defense program.

Federal officials are helping state and local leaders make plans for handling air raid disasters, and they are also preparing instructions on what the private citizen must be ready to do.

Inconveniences that may trouble civilians now—as a result of the defense effort—are trifling in comparison with the suffering that total, atomic war would bring. They are also trifling in comparison with what our troops have undergone in Korea. The limited sacrifices we are asked to make now may prevent disastrous losses and unbearable hardship later. If the United States and its allies get down to business and build their defenses rapidly, Moscow may decide not to risk further aggression.

The urgent job before us is twofold: to prevent a world war if possible, but to win if such a conflict breaks out. This is not a time for panic; but it is a time for measuring the dangers we face, and then preparing to accomplish the necessary tasks and to withstand the ordeals.

Science News

A modern deep-sea expedition plans to explore the ruins of the 17th century pirate stronghold of Port Royal, an underground city in the Caribbean, near Kingston, Jamaica. The scientists will descend to the sunken city in a special tank to photograph the submerged ruins. It is possible they will discover pirate treasure buried there centuries ago.

Port Royal had its heyday when buccaneers preyed on colonial traffic moving through the Caribbean, between Europe and the New World. A great amount of loot, in gold, silver, and jewels, is believed buried there. An earthquake wrecked Port Royal in 1692 and the city—with its riches—was submerged in the waters of the Caribbean.

★ ★ ★

In a program to design atomic bomb shelters, the Army Corps of Engineers is preparing to conduct an extensive series of experimental underground explosions. This will be done in a program which was discontinued two years ago, but has now been started again.

At proving grounds in Utah, Washington, Colorado, and New Mexico, the engineers will explode TNT charges ranging from 320 pounds to 320,000 pounds, in soil of various depths down to 70 feet.

The 320,000-pound charge is considered equal in explosive power to the atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

★ ★ ★

During the fighting in South Korea, American soldiers were attacked at Taejon by a large force, led by seven big Russian tanks. The Americans used a new weapon—the so-called *super bazooka*—to knock out all seven. This was the first time the 3.5 rocket launcher, as it is officially called, was used in battle. (The 3.5 inches is the



AN INFANTRY SERGEANT demonstrates the new 3.5 super bazooka

measurement of the diameter of the muzzle.)

U. S. ordnance experts had been working ever since World War II to perfect this improvement on the 2.36-inch bazooka used in that conflict. The new weapon is more accurate, more powerful and has a greater range—about 500 yards.

The bazooka, which looks like a hollow tube, is 61 inches long and weighs 15 pounds. Two men operate it. One aims and fires it; the other loads rockets into the open rear end of the tube.



LIGHTHOUSES are a typical sight along the New England coast. This one is at the entrance to the harbor at Portland, Maine.

Regions of the United States

New England States

(First in a Series)

THE six New England states—important in the history of this country since colonial times—probably play a bigger part in your everyday life today than is generally realized.

The shoes you wear quite possibly come from Massachusetts, one of the nation's biggest shoe manufacturing centers. Your clock may have been made in one of Connecticut's precision factories. A new suit may have come from New Hampshire, and the cloth for it may have been made in Rhode Island. The maple syrup on the pancakes may be from Vermont.

Although industry is the most important source of livelihood for the six New England states—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—each state engages in farming, too. Maine, largely agricultural, also manufactures shoes, for example.

As a unit, the six states take up only about one fiftieth of the area of the United States as a whole. This area is tucked neatly into the northeast corner of the country, with Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire having frontiers with Canada. Only Vermont has no coast. The climate is cold in winter, moderate in summer.

Population of the area is about 9,300,000, or roughly six per cent of the total for all the 48 states. Boston, capital of Massachusetts and largest of New England cities, has a population of about 788,500. It is the tenth largest city in the U. S. By counting its suburban residents, Boston can boast a metropolitan population of more than 2,000,000. Rhode Island, a little over 1,200 miles in area, is the smallest state in the Union.

Here are some things to remember about New England, state by state:

Maine leads the nation in potato production and also carries on dairy and poultry farming. Pulp and paper manufacture, fishing and ship-building are key industries. Hundreds of lakes and the ocean attract tourists in summer. Deer and bear attract hunters. (All the New England states are tourist centers.)

Massachusetts is known for both shoe and hat manufacturing, for textiles, clothing and hardware. Harvard University, at Cambridge, was founded in 1636, and is the oldest uni-

versity in the United States. Boston is a leading port for world trade.

New Hampshire, a dairy-poultry state, also makes textiles, electrical equipment, lumber and wood products.

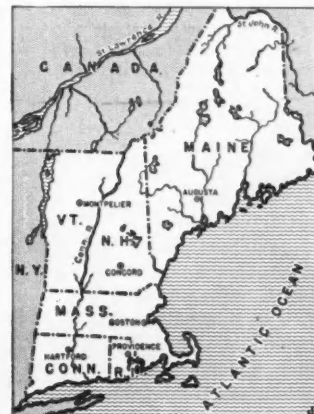
Rhode Island produces more industrial goods, per person, than does any other of the 48 states. Products include jewelry, silverware, iron and steel products, and machinery. A number of insurance companies make the state important in finance.

Connecticut is known for munitions and arms manufacture, for clocks, watches, motors, and precision tools. Insurance is an important business. Yale University, at New Haven, was founded in 1701 and is well known throughout the country. Hartford boasts the nation's oldest newspaper, the *Courant*, founded in 1764.

Vermont is famous for its marble and granite. It is one of the few states still raising work horses, and its maple syrup and turkeys are known everywhere.

While a leading industrial center now, New England is noting signs of gradual change. Southern textile mills are taking away a good deal of that business. Missouri and other centers are cutting into shoe markets.

The present U. S. defense program, increasing business for all manufacturing centers, is eliminating worry now. In the future, however, New England foresees difficulty.



MAP FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON
THE SIX New England States

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.

1. They *renounced* (rē-nounst') the entire plan. (a) abandoned (b) studied (c) accepted (d) announced.

2. If a move is *feasible* (fē-zī-bl), it (a) is unnecessary (b) can be carried out successfully (c) should not be made (d) cannot be carried out.

3. His remarks were *irrelevant* (ir-rēl'vānt). (a) vitally important (b) unclear and uninteresting (c) disrespectful (d) unrelated to the subject.

4. They *extol* (eks-tōl') such actions. (a) investigate (b) regret (c) praise (d) overlook.

5. *Loquacious* (lō-kwā'shus) people are (a) easily located (b) inquisitive (c) talkative (d) unfriendly.

6. *Obsolete* (ōb'sō-lēt) weapons are (a) atomic (b) expensive (c) extremely destructive (d) out of date.

Since this is an election year, we shall trace the origin of the word *candidate*.

In ancient Rome, office-seekers advertised the purity of their characters by wrapping themselves in togas of glistening white. The Latin word for "glistening white" was *candidus*. Therefore an office-seeker was called a *candidatus*. Today, the white toga is out of style, but the English adaptation of the Latin word lives on.



Readers Say—

Our readers are asked to send us their opinions on current topics in letters that are brief and to the point. These letters will be published weekly in this paper in a column entitled "Readers Say." Keep your letters short and to the point!

You are also asked to send discussions of unusual projects your school is undertaking—a campaign to establish a teen-town, or the sponsoring of a foreign student, for instance. We also want to hear from you whenever your local or state government undertakes a new project in some field or finds a new way for conducting old business.

These discussions of student activities and of local and state projects help students and teachers in other schools who may be interested in doing similar work. Give details when you write!

Address your contributions to the LETTER COLUMN or to STUDENT PROJECTS, THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Careers for Tomorrow - - "What Shall I Do?"

"WHAT kind of work do I want to do?" High school students the country over ask themselves this question perhaps a hundred times a year. Some few—only about five in a hundred—have no trouble in finding the answer. They have very marked talents—mechanical, artistic, literary.

For the most of us, the task of finding a vocation is not so easy. We like some subjects better than others and we are better at some activities than others. Still, we are not sure just what occupation we ought to follow.

Those of us who are in this second group must do some hard thinking about our futures. We do not need to hurry ourselves in making a decision, and we will probably change our minds several times along the way. The important thing, while we are in high school, is that we begin to make a thorough study of ourselves and of various occupations. Gradually we can fit ourselves into the working world.

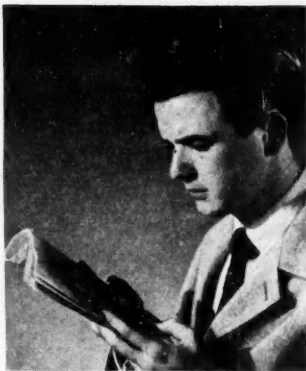
Numerous occupations—a different one each week—will be discussed in the vocational series that will appear in *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER*. Before we turn to specific fields of work, though, let's see how to go about making our decisions.

As you begin your search, there are several DONT'S to consider.

First, DON'T LET SOMEONE ELSE DECIDE UPON YOUR CAREER FOR YOU! You want to consult the members of your family, of course. They know you far better than you know yourself. They know the workaday world, too. Their advice is extremely valuable and should be weighted carefully. Your friends also

might be consulted and their suggestions may be helpful. In the end, though, you should make your own decision.

Second, DON'T CHOOSE AN OCCUPATION BECAUSE IT LOOKS EASY! Some vocations are more exciting than others and some are



THERE ARE many points to consider in choosing your career

easier than others. Remember, though, that an appearance of excitement and ease may be deceiving. A talented musician or an airline pilot makes his job look simple. But behind this appearance are months spent at perfecting skills and techniques. Almost any job that offers financial rewards and other satisfactions requires good, hard work all along the line. Glamorous moments in any field are few and far between.

Third, DON'T BE DISCOURAGED

IF YOU FIND IT HARD TO DECIDE ON YOUR CAREER! Probably you will spend almost one third of your time at work after you are launched in your career. You don't, then, want to choose a field hastily. Take time! Look around and get to know several lines of work. Find part-time or summer jobs to help you test the extent of your interest and ability in different types of work. Doing this will help you make a choice of occupations.

With these DONT'S in mind, you are ready to begin the positive side of your vocational study. Start by trying to get a picture of your abilities and interests clearly in mind. Do you like to work with people? Are you good at doing things with your hands—working with machinery, sewing, fixing watches, making metal jewelry? Is chemistry your favorite subject? Do you excel in languages? Do you really enjoy studying?

Using these questions as a starting point, make a list of the subjects you like and of the activities you enjoy outside school. Keep the list and check it against the requirements given for different vocations discussed in this paper to see whether you are fitted for a given field.

Analyze, too, other aspects of the individual vocations—the advantages and disadvantages, the training required, the kinds of tasks you would perform, the income, the opportunities for advancement.

Good luck in your search for a career. Next week we shall begin with a discussion of dentistry.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

Study Guide

Rearmament

1. What did the outbreak of war in Korea show the American people about the state of our military preparedness?
2. Approximately how much money may be spent this year by the United States on its own military machine and to help arm friendly nations?
3. Compare the number of workers available for new jobs now with the number available at the outbreak of World War II.
4. What is being done to protect American cities from air attack?
5. How is increased production of armaments affecting the rate at which civilian goods are manufactured?
6. Is hoarding by civilians necessary or wise? What may be its effect?

Discussion

1. What evidence of the rearmament effort do you see in your locality? Discuss.
2. Do you or do you not think immediate steps should be taken to put controls on wages and prices and to ration civilian goods? Give reasons for your answer.

UN vs. Aggressors

1. What is the most effective answer to the Russian accusation that our South Korean allies started the Korean war?
2. Describe how the peaceful nations' disunity and weakness helped to bring on World War II.
3. What action did the United Nations Security Council take when fighting broke out in Korea?
4. Why was Russia not taking part in Security Council meetings at that time?
5. What course has the Soviet Union taken in the Security Council during the last month?
6. What has the United States done in an effort to prevent the Communists from invading Formosa?
7. List some additional areas where new Communist attacks may occur.

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think that the United States should plan on sending armed forces to meet all Communist-inspired invasions which may occur anywhere in the world. Give reasons for your answer.
2. In your opinion, does Russia intend to start a world war in the near future? Explain your view.

Miscellaneous

1. Why do many Americans favor a large loan to Spain? Why are many against it?
2. What is the situation in regard to Formosa and what is our government's position on the problem?
3. How much money is proposed to expand the Voice of America?
4. What is one of the major issues in the forthcoming congressional elections?
5. What are some of the daily habits of President Truman?
6. Tell some of the main issues to be discussed this month when the 12 foreign ministers meet in New York.

References

- "Invasion Climaxes Problems of South Korea," *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, June 30, 1950. Review of Korea since World War II.
- "National Security Resources Board Rushes 1950 Mobilization Plans," *Business Week*, August 5, 1950.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) abandoned; 2. (b) can be carried out successfully; 3. (d) unrelated to the subject; 4. (c) praise; 5. (c) talkative; 6. (d) out of date.

Pronunciations

Malik—mah'lik
Pandit Nehru—pūn'dit nē'rō
Syngman Rhee—sōng-mahn rē

Historical Backgrounds - - American Spirit

"MEN and women can go through the worst disasters if they are not conquered by fear or doubt but go on bravely about their allotted tasks." This statement was recently made by Harrison Smith in the *Saturday Review of Literature*.

The pioneers, who did so much to build the nation, went through tragic disasters. Some of them affected the whole country, while others were felt chiefly by the frontiersmen who moved westward from one settlement to another, living by themselves or as members of small groups of families.

Disasters of one kind or another were so frequent as to call for a high degree of courage. For example, illness in the family frequently strikes terror to people of the present age. It was, however, a far more serious matter in the early American days. When a person fell ill it was difficult or often impossible to get a doctor.

There were no telephones, so the doctor was notified by a horseback rider, and he might make the call by horseback, or, in later years, by use of the horse and buggy. It was a frightfully lonely and fearsome thing for the family, often with no near neighbors, to take care of the sick.

We talk of "crime waves" in these days, but the early Americans had many criminals to cope with. If one got a little way from a well traveled road (of which there were few), he was likely to be beaten and robbed.

The frontiersmen suffered from the disaster of war. In fact, war is the

great calamity which has threatened our civilization. Fighting is an activity in which people everywhere have seemed destined to engage. Since the United States became a nation in 1789—a period of 161 years—America has entered major wars seven times.

It is frequently said that wars are more disastrous than they formerly were—that present-day wars bring greater destruction of life and property and also that they take a greater toll of life.

This is perhaps true, yet wars have always been calamitous. If one goes back long enough into the history of wars, he will find people fighting hand-to-hand with arrows, spears, or other weapons. There were no anaesthetics then. Wounded soldiers suffered terrible agonies.

The wars and hardships endured by American pioneers did not stop progress. The frontiersmen were

sturdy enough to overcome hardships, and to come out a robust people. Our frontiersmen proved that "men and women can go through the worst disasters" if they are courageous enough.

Those who are today facing the future with fear should recall the story of the frontiersmen. Not only did they survive against frightful odds, but they laid the foundation for a great civilization. We, too, can survive—with courage.

Let us not succumb, then, to the cries of alarmists. Rather let us take courage in the words of Dr. Vannevar Bush, famous American scientist, who says: "... all the new terrors which applied science has added to war can become weapons of hope and tools for the construction of a better world if free men cherish their freedom and use the democratic process to arm themselves against those who would destroy it."



ARE WE having a harder time today than the pioneers did in the early years of our country's history?